Photo — courtesy U.S. Forest Service

Porcupine climbing a tree

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in the manufacture of leather, but they found tanning materials very scarce. The barks to be found in the Great Basin were different from those that the tanners had used before coming here. This caused much difficulty in their work.

"The first man to begin the tanning business in Salt Lake was, as I have said, Samuel Mulliner. At a general conference in 1850 his first leather, made from a calfskin, was exhibited. That summer he announced in the *Deseret News* that he had entered the tanning business. He invited all those who wished boots and shoes without having to pay for them to peel pine or oak bark and exchange it for finished leather. He even gave instructions on how to peel the bark. Also, he suggested that someone enter the business of raising sumac, a product much needed in the tanning business.

"At that time Mulliner and his partner, Allen, had in their vats 220 sides of

Photo — courtesy U.S. Forest Service

Buck mule deer in American Fork Canyon

now on the cotton industry in pioneer days?"

"Yes, sir," Phillip responded. When he had taken his place before the class, he reported: "The first attempt at raising cotton in Utah was in 1851 in the Salt Lake Valley. But it was only in the Dixie country, in southern Utah, that cotton was successfully grown.

"One quart of seed was planted at Santa Clara in 1854. It yielded enough lint cotton to produce 30 yards of cloth. A sample of this cloth was exhibited in Governor Brigham Young's office in Great Salt Lake City (1855). Major Hunt, Utah Indian Agent, a Virginian, declared that it was as good as any he had ever seen.

"Cotton production at Santa Clara had increased so much within the next two years that Zodoc K. Judd made a cotton gin."

Trial Lake